

Name _____

Immune Responses Review

Part 1 of 5

1. Which cells play a central coordinating role between the humoral and cell mediated responses?
2. Which phagocytic leukocyte can recognize antigens as foreign and engulf the microbe by phagocytosis?
3. Which cell interacts with the class II MHC-antigen complex, which will then stimulate the next cell in the immune response?
4. Which cell produces and secretes interleukin-1?
5. What three different kinds of cells are activated by interleukin-2?
6. Which cells are stimulated to become active killer cells?
7. B cells are stimulated to develop into what type of cells?

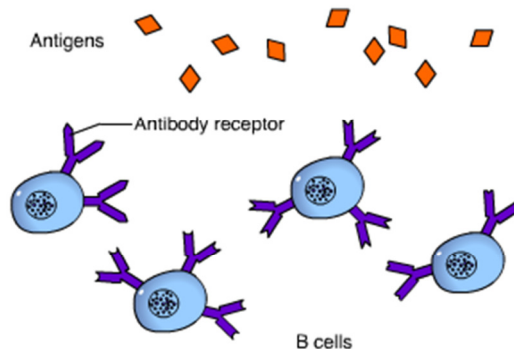
Part 2 of 5

8. Which molecules puncture the target cell, allowing water and ions to rush inside, causing swelling and lysis?
9. Which immune response involves the activation and killing action of cytotoxic T cells?

Part 3 of 5

10. What cells are lymphocytes that produce antibody molecules in response to certain stimuli?

11. Circle the B cell that has membrane antibodies that would bind to the antigen shown here.



12. What is the process of antigen-selected proliferation known as?

13. Which cells are long-lived and can respond rapidly upon subsequent exposure to the same antigen?

14. Which cells account for the rapidity of the secondary immune response and long-term immunity to a specific disease?

15. Which cells are important in the primary immune response?

16. Which immune response involves the production of antibodies for purposes of fighting an infection?

Part 4 of 5

17. Which phagocytic cell engulfs the bacterium?

18. Which cell has receptors specific for class II MHC proteins?

19. Activated B cells divide repeatedly into which 2 types of cells?

Part 5 of 5

20. The binding of _____ to _____ tags foreign cells and molecules for destruction by the immune system.

Antibodies produced as a result of the humoral immune response effect destruction via neutralization, agglutination, precipitation, and complement fixation.

21. What is the process whereby bacteria or viruses are effectively neutralized by clumping called?

22. What is the activation of a series of serum proteins, leading to lysis of a microbe called?

23. What process occurs when antibodies bind to and block the activity of the antigen?

24. What is the crosslinking of soluble antigens --molecules dissolved in body fluids -- to form immobile precipitates called?